

Shipping.
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
The British barque
"SSK."
Captain Horns, of 404 tons Register (a voyage to Australia preferred.)
For particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1869.

Notices to consignees.
NETHERLANDS BARQUE ANNA & JOHANNA, FROM ROTTERDAM AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MELOERS & Co.
Hongkong, December 27, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
By "Donnai," 16th December, 1869.
CH. SOOT, & Co. 1 Box.
Mrs. Bella Osborne 1 Package.
O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, December 24, 1869.
O. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER "ZEBSTON," FROM LIVERPOOL.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer, due here about the 30th instant, are hereby informed that the same will be landed and stored at their risk, according to the clause in the Bills of Lading, in the Godown situated under Messrs. Hyslop & Co.'s Office.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1869.

THE MERSE FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding discharge of ship will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1869.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. I. Co.'s steamship *Donnai*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods before the 18th instant, at noon, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, December 13, 1869.

DUCH BARQUE MARIA LOUISA ANTOINETTE, FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above named vessel, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense.
BOURJAU, HUBNER & Co.
Hongkong, October 30, 1869.

BRITISH SHIP STAR OF THE NORTH, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Underigned and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BOURJAU, HUBNER & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1869.

Notices of Firms.
NOTICE.
M. R. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, December 1, 1869.
M. R. PAUL GERHARD HUBER, and MR. ALBERT GUZZOW have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, November 1, 1869.
NOTICE.
M. R. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, October 21, 1869.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ATTORNEY, ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
O. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.
NOTICE.
M. R. FRITZ RAPP, has been duly authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration from this date.
F. BLANKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, June 16, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE Business of KINNEAR & Co., Foochow, will be carried on from and after this date under the style and firm of KINNEAR, LAKKEN & Co., the partners therein being, MR. WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR and MR. THOMAS LAKKEN.
WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR.
Foochow, May 1, 1869.
NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE is authorized to sign our Firm for procuration.
FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.
Yokohama, November 18, 1869.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized MR. OLAV BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

For Sale.
THE following GOODS have just been landed ex mail steamer, many of which will be found suitable for the coming Christmas festivities, viz.:—
Magnetic MACHINES.
Chocolate MENIER.
PERFUMERY.
Rose WATER CRACKERS.
do. do. FOUNTAINS.
Floral FOUNTAINS.
Perfume SACHETS and various other GOODS, such as—
Gold and Silver RESPIRATORS.
Best CHEST PROTECTORS for Weak Chests.
Syrphon FEEDING BOTTLES.
India Rubber Nursing APRONS.
do. do. SPONGES.
Liebig's EXT. MEAT (True).
Brag's Charcoal BISCUITS.
Roseate Powder for removing superfluous hair.
Haidler's Dog POWDERS and SOAP TABLETS.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, December 6, 1869.

FOR SALE, EX SHIP.
200 Tons Cardiff Patent FUEL.
360 Tons best English COAL.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, September 11, 1869.
FOR SALE.
20 Cases Manila SUPERIORES, in boxes of 200 each.
ZACHARIE & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1869.

FOR SALE.
39 LOGS CAMPHOR WOOD, Ship's TIMBERS.
11 Ship's PLANKS, Hard and Camphor Wood.
50 double Ship's KNEES } Camphor
24 single } Wood.
Apply to
RAYNAL & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1869.

FOR SPORTSMEN.
THE Underigned has received an assortment of:—
Breechloading FOWLING PIECES.
AMMUNITION and REQUISITES for same, as
CARTRIDGES, 16 and 12 gauge, and CARTRIDGE CLOSERS, of Metal and Wood.
CAPS for recapping same.
CARTRIDGES, GARRIER, & GAME-BAGS.
POWDER-FLASKS and Shot Pouches.
Double Strap Shot POUCHES, SLINGS and Pouch SLINGS.
Elley's Green patent Wire CARTRIDGES of most useful sizes.
Elley's superior Elastic Concealed Felt WADDING, etc., etc., of most useful sizes.
Also,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, —
Pleasure Saloon RIFLES & PISTOLS.
AMMUNITION for same.
And offer the above on reasonable terms.
Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gunmakers,
Queen's Road Central, 94,
Hongkong, October 16, 1869.

SELLING OFF!
FANCY DRESSES, Black & Colored SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FICHUS, BONNETS, HATS, MUSLINS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, Media and Wool Wools, WOOLS, HOSIERY, French MERINOS, &c., &c.
The undersigned having determined upon closing their Show Room, will sell their STOCK OF MILLINERY and DRESSERY GOODS at a discount of 25 per cent. off all purchases of Ten dollars and upwards, from this date.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
Hongkong, December 1, 1869.

FOR SALE.
FRESH Californian HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 21, 1869.
FOR SALE.
JULES ROBIN COGNAC, in cases.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1869.

Houses and Lands.
TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
SEVERAL Strong New GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. MCLEOD,
At Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s
Hongkong, April 26, 1869.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
No. 4 Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, September 29, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Underigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.
From the 1st December next.
THE Eligible Residence situated above Bowen Road, recently in the occupation of M. BOMAY, Esq.
For Particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, October 9, 1869.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
BUNGALOW at Pokfulam.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1869.

Houses and Lands.
TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THAT desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Greenmount," situated on the Bonham Road, and till lately in the occupation of O. H. MORRIS, Esq.
For Particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 18, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next.)
HOUSE two Houses and Offices, Nos. 18 and 20, Stanley Street, at present occupied by Messrs VOOZE, HARRISON & Co.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 15, 1869.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January next.)
THE very desirable Business Premises, situated on the corner of D'Aguiar Street and Wellington Street, at present occupied by Messrs A. BOYER & Co.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 15, 1869.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession.)
THE commodious three storied House, No. 1, Wyndham Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs BONNET & Co.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 15, 1869.

TO LET.
ONE FLOOR of a house in Queen's Road, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
No. 1 Pechili Terrace, ELGIN STREET, neatly furnished with good English-made FURNITURE, with possession from 1st November.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, October 1, 1869.

TO BE LET.
WITH Possession from the 1st October next, the HOUSE and OFFICE No. 9, Gough Street, at present occupied by Messrs KROENER BOGER & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, June 30, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUIAR STREET.
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAMBERS are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

New Advertisements.
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be closed from the 31st of December current to the 14th January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts with the Report of the Directors, of declaring a Dividend and the election of Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agent of the Swedish barque *Rosalia* will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.
FREDERICK DEGENAER,
Agent of Swedish barque *Rosalia*.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

PER "MERSE"
25 CASES qts. CHAMPAGNE Carte
10 25 pte. do. Blanche
10 25 pte. do. Imperial
Sillery.
Warranted genuine from
BENS. & EUG. PERIER.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 30th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his Sales Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings,—
20 cases each 200 lbs. Snuff.
1 case Dawson's Boots.
50 kegs Spanish Olives.
34 boxes Yellow Soap.
50 cases Borden's Condensed Milk, "eagle brand."
28 cases Porter, quarts and pints.
25 doz. 1 lb. bottles Mustard.
25 doz. Wooden Pipes.
10 doz. Cigar Tubes.
25 mille Envelopes.
25 doz. Chisels.
10 doz. Thermometers.
25 gross Boot Web.
50 doz. Powder Flasks.
25 Revolvers.
100 doz. Corkstrews.
Toilet Soap, Poinade, Rugs, Towels, Delaines, Collars, Black Broad Cloth, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

New Advertisements.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
3rd January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Mercantile Marine Office (Sailor's Home), by order of H. G. Thomson, Esq., Harbor Master,—
Sundry EFFECTS of deceased Season.
TRAINS or SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

FURNITURE SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Rev. D. B. MOANS, on
THURSDAY,
the 6th January, 1870, at Noon,—
The whole of the Elegant Household FURNITURE, etc., comprising:—
Dining covered Couches and Chairs, Mahogany Centre and Side Tables, Engraving Clock, Chandelier, Window Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Renslers and Irons, Bagatelle Table, Dining Table, Side-board, Electro Plated and Glassware, Dish and Dessert Services, Whatnobs, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Mirrors,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
A PIANO, by Schröder.
Canterbury and Music Stool.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, December 28, 1869.

NOTICE.
ANALYTICAL APPARATUS.
THE Underigned having received from Europe a complete Analytical Apparatus, are now prepared to undertake organic, inorganic, volumetric, qualitative, or quantitative analysis, at reasonable rates.
Address TH. KOFFER or H. KOCK, Analytical Chemist, MEDICAL HALL, Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1869.

THE CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCE IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000, or Tls. 100 PER SHARE.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co. T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.
SECRETARIES, pro tem, Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co.
COUNSEL TO THE COMPANY,
N. J. HANNIN, Esq., Barrister at Law.
LONDON.
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs BOST. BENSON & Co.
AGENTS:—
In Hongkong, Messrs Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
HANKOW, F. MAJORS, Esq.
FOOCHOW, Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co.
YOKOHAMA, Messrs ASFINALL, CORNES & Co.
SINGAPORE, Messrs HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.
The Company will be a permanent one. The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 50 per cent will be returned as Bonus to all Contributors of business, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Profits contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the paid up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.
When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of business; 20 per cent to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent to the Shareholders.
When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 90 per cent to all Contributors of business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.
The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors, both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.
Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.
For Forms of Application for Shares, and Copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to the Underigned.
TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
Shanghai, November 28, 1869.

New Advertisements.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SECURITY.
Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.
THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their Assureds:—
THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assureds, is—
Two Millions Sterling.
The amount actually paid up is £288,498. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of One Million Six Hundred THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1868.
Real Property owned by the Company ... £219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property ... 38,500 0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols ... 28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures ... 100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds ... 59,080 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks ... 335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts ... 145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board ... 62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co. ... 10,000 0 0
United States Government Stocks ... 5,160 0 0
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock ... 101,330 7 10
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values Loans on Security of Life Policies ... 477,195 0 0
63,938 8 5
£1,072,556 16 11
The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and Compy's Agents, at 31st December, 1868, these stood at ... £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—
"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."
THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.
After payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—
Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864, £821,434 15 5
Added to 31st Dec., 1865, 103,145 7 3
" " " 1866, 124,165 7 5
" " " 1867, 128,533 5 10
" " " 1868, 144,345 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital, ... £1,122,275 8 1
The Directors also think it desirable to state the business of the Royal has never been amalgamated with that of any other Company, and that the Liability of Shareholders is unlimited.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 6, 1869.

LATEST SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS
Dec. 27, *Nuevo Constante*, Spanish brig, 203, Fabio, Manila, Dec. 18, General. —REMEDIOS & Co.
CLEARED.
Belle, for Bangkok.
Pekin, for Cape St. James.
Adeline, for Manila.
Henrietta E. Swann, for Shanghai.
Amiral Protek, for Saigon.
Ellen Rickmers, for Saigon.
Johanna Wilhelm, for Whampoa.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For SHANGHAI, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 29th instant.
IT is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in China and Japan addressed to Hongkong, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong, or any of the Ports in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.
For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Shanghai.—For Suwonada, at 4 p.m.; to-morrow, the 29th instant.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 28th December, 1869.
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, ... \$536
Old, ... 526
Benares, New, ... 526
Old, ... 516
Melwa, ... 645
Poniam, ... 560
COTTON.—BOMBAY, ... 18 a 23
CALCUTTA, ... 18 a 22
NINGPO, ... 25 a 27
QUICKSILVER, ... 62 a 63
SALPETRE, ... 6 a 6 1/2

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/6
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, ... 4/6
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, ... 4/6
On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74
Bar Silver, 17 dwia, B., ... 9 1/2
Sycee, ... 6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Mexicans, ... 2 1/2 a 3 p. rem.
Gold Leaf, 999 touch, ... 2 1/2
Gold Bar, ... 23.10
English Sovereigns, ... 4.50
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.54
Discount, ... 9
Gas Company Shares, ... \$45 p. share
H. & W. P. Dock, Old, ... 8 a c. disc.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, ... 30 1/2 a 31 p. rem.
Do. do. New, ... 17 a 18 p. c. rem.
Union Dock ... 42 1/2 a 45 d. d.

Temperature.
HONGKONG, 28th December, 1869.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER—9 A.M., Dry, ... 70
Do. ... 68
Do. 4 P.M., Dry, ... 65
Do. Wet, ... 63
Self-registered Maximum, ... 74
Do. Min. over night, ... 63
BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... 30.282
Do. 4 P.M., ... 30.292

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, Etc.
PRICE \$3.
THIS work now issued for the second time, will be placed before the Public as early in January next as possible, and will contain the same information as the first Edition.
Orders are respectfully solicited by
MORRIS & Co.,
Publishers,
Wellington Street,
Hongkong, December 6, 1869.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

PIRACY.
We have already drawn attention to the increase of piracy on the Coast of Eastern and Southern China consequent, as we believe, on the repressive orders issued to Her Majesty's gunboats and other vessels on this station. The *Customs Gazette* for the September quarter contains certain allusions to this matter which should be noted by all concerned, the more so as they refer to a generally prevailing state of insecurity on account of piratical movements than to specific cases of attack.

Mr Bowra, the Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, in noticing the loss of the *Shinchar*, Brit. barque, some four months since, remarks that the Captain of the vessel attributed her wreck to the fact that, "unable to obtain a pilot," and the Commissioner adds that, "No blame, however, can be attached to the pilot body, as numerous pirates render it unsafe for unarmed boats to cruise in the vicinity of the Southern Channels." Although the reputation of the Ningpo neighbourhood has, time out of mind, been the reverse of good, there is not, we fancy, any idea that piracy is the rule rather than the exception in those waters; and we trust that the passing remark, evidently made with no sensational intention, will have the effect of drawing naval attention to the matter.
Coming somewhat nearer to Hongkong, we next note Mr Taintor's remarks upon the same subject. That gentleman, who is Acting Commissioner at Tamsui, Formosa, gives us a very explicit statement as to piratical doings in his neighbourhood. The paragraph is worth quoting in full. "Piracy," he says, "has been very prevalent during much of the quarter, around the northern end of the island. The pirate junks—principally Swatow junks—cruise off the ports at a short distance, and attack boats which venture out of port. Keeling is the rendezvous of these pirates, who go into that port to enjoy the fruits of their cruises, or replenish their stocks of provisions. Their heavy armament and the daring character of their crews render them safe from molestation from either officials or people, unless indeed, as sometimes happens, a small party from the crews are attacked on shore by a larger body of their victims, in revenge for losses suffered at their hands at sea. The local coast trade is greatly interrupted by these depredations, and boats containing foreigners have not escaped their attacks. The setting in of the north-east monsoon is the signal for their departure for the season." With such testimony as this to the state of matters in the Formosa channel between Tamsui and Keeling, we can scarcely be astonished if grumbling at the post which represses Naval zeal in the

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Hongkong, Oct

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General Post Office, H
9th September, 1

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

G. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
SAILING VESSELS							
Adeline	W. Cornes	Brit. bk.	735	Dec. 11	Order	Manila	
Agua	W. Santos	Port. sch.	350	Nov. 2	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	Bombay	
Akershus	W. Malling	Norw. bk.	400	Nov. 17	John Burd & Co		
Albatros	W. Larsen	N. Ger. bk.	391	Dec. 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Anna	W. Petersen	N. Ger. sch.	134	Nov. 14	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Anna & Johanna	W. Dellejoux	Dut. bk.	533	Dec. 25	Siemssen & Co		
Anne	E. Weeks	Brit. sch.	304	Dec. 18	McDonald & Co		
Aun Adamson	Hutton	Brit. bk.	497	Dec. 16	Melchers & Co		
Athens	E. Pierce	Brit. bk.	411	Dec. 20	Order		
Ayuda	E. Kindred	Brit. bk.	525	October 30	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Saigon	
Balmuccia	W. C. Uford	Brit. bk.	376	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon	To-day
Belle	W. Wake	Brit. bk.	245	Dec. 13	Order	Bangkok	
Bonvenue	E. Muirhead	Brit. sch.	99	Nov. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Britomart	W. Bartlett	Brit. bk.	599	Dec. 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Cadell	W. Clarkson	Brit. bk.	482	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon	
Callista Cavour	W. Astorquia	Salv. sh.	860	Nov. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Carl Ritter	W. Schach	N. Ger. bk.	230	Dec. 16	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Cary and Jane	K. Jensen	N. Ger. bk.	397	Nov. 12	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Nagasaki	
Chalcedonio Fullerton	W. Hagan	N. Ger. bk.	740	Dec. 14	Wm. Pustau & Co	Melbourne	
Charles Auguste	W. Cogrel	Fch. bk.	740	Dec. 17	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Chusan	E. Wagener	N. Ger. sch.	225	Nov. 24	Wm. Pustau & Co	Yokohama	put back
Colima	Bukreind	N. Ger. bk.	225	Nov. 24	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Comet	W. Schnoor	Siam. sh.	507	Dec. 17	Chinese		
Constantia	W. Abano	Span. bk.	184	January 30	Remedios & Co		
Corypheus	W. Allen	Brit. bk.	300	Dec. 26	Captain		
Cutty Sark	W. Meyer	Siam. bk.	474	Dec. 16	Chinese		
Dashing Wave	E. Vandervard	Brit. bk.	336	Dec. 24	Captain		
Day Dawn	E. Sutenance	Brit. bk.	398	Dec. 13	Russell & Co		
Dona Anita	W. Hart	Brit. bk.	493	Dec. 16	John Burd & Co		
Dundbrook	W. Bruce	Brit. bk.	527	Nov. 13	Landstein & Co	London	
Eleonor	E. Prehm	Brit. bk.	248	Dec. 20	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Saigon	To-day
Eleanor Dixon	W. Matthews	Brit. bk.	405	Dec. 2	Thomas Howard		
Ellen Rinkiers	W. Rehm	N. Ger. bk.	393	Dec. 6	Melchers & Co	Saigon	
Empress	W. Hodgson	Brit. bk.	380	Dec. 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	London	
Est	W. Nobbs	Brit. bk.	404	Nov. 19	Russell & Co	Freightor Charter	
Evening Star	W. Edlesseu	Siam. bk.	340	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Florence Nightingale	E. Cameron	Brit. sh.	464	Nov. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Yokohama	
Flying Fish	W. Duesosen	Brit. bk.	342	Nov. 25	Chinese		
Fray Bentos	W. Mata	Salv. sh.	471	Dec. 28	J. J. Remedios & Co		
Frederica	W. Allan	Brit. bk.	384	Dec. 25	Captain		
Frederico	W. Nicolson	Belg. sh.	408	January 6	Borneo Company	Peru	
Friendship	W. Klindt	Siam. sh.	480	Nov. 26	Chinese		
G. G. Lorenz Meyer	W. Moller	N. Ger. bk.	306	Dec. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Galatia	W. Crowell	Amer. sh.	932	Dec. 13	Augustine Heard & Co		
Galilee	W. Gryn	N. Ger. bk.	189	Nov. 22	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Geologist	W. Clarke	Brit. sh.	555	Dec. 27	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Labuan	
George	W. Schierloch	N. Ger. sch.	118	Nov. 2	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Guiney Bros	W. Greenewald	N. Ger. bk.	400	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin	
Gustavia	W. Ordman	Dut. sch.	644	Dec. 2	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron	
Gipsey	W. Simpson	Brit. bk.	250	Dec. 24	Order		
Great Admiral	W. Jackson	Amer. sh.	1575	Dec. 26	Russell & Co		
H. E. Susanna	W. Mayboom	Dut. bk.	373	Nov. 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Hackmata	W. Lofius	Brit. sch.	124	Dec. 7	Hogg & Co	Saigon	To-day
Hansa	E. Drewes	N. Ger. bk.	560	Nov. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Yokohama	
Hansa	E. Drewes	Amer. sh.	560	Nov. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Whampoa	
Heather Bell	E. Findley	Brit. bk.	485	Dec. 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hakodadi	To-day
Herzog Ernst	W. Conrad	N. Ger. bk.	283	Dec. 9	Melchers & Co		
Hindu	E. Sandbury	Norw. bk.	189	Dec. 27	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Isabelita y Hermanos	W. Tremugu	Span. bk.	480	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Jacques de Moloy	W. Band	Brit. bk.	319	Dec. 25	Order		
Jane Spiers	W. Brown	Brit. bk.	309	Nov. 16	Captain	Saigon	To-day
Java	W. Macbell	N. Ger. bk.	309	Dec. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Jeverland	W. Breggenmann	N. Ger. bk.	580	Dec. 21	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Jewess	E. Watson	Brit. bk.	427	Nov. 22	Russell & Co	San Francisco	To-day
Joachim Christian	W. Reimer	N. Ger. bk.	427	Nov. 22	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Johanna Willem	E. Strate	Dut. bk.	410	Dec. 26	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Joseph Hambro	W. Moller	Dan. bk.	285	Dec. 22	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Foochow	
Jurgen	E. Udrup	N. Ger. bk.	270	Dec. 20	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Kedron	E. Howett	Brit. bk.	373	Dec. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Kelso	E. Vowell	Brit. bk.	555	Dec. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
La Sirena	W. Maddrell	Brit. bk.	330	Dec. 19	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Bangkok	
Lizzie	E. Peck	Amer. bk.	440	Dec. 11	Augustine Heard & Co		
Lola	W. Urrez	Span. bk.	280	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co		
Lorelei	W. Ingemann	N. Ger. bk.	303	Dec. 22	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Louisa	E. Hansen	Dan. bk.	227	Dec. 16	Siemssen & Co		
Louisto	W. Ormeschea	Span. bk.	237	Dec. 24	Remedios & Co		
Ludovic et Charles	E. Broutelle	Fch. bk.	381	Dec. 25	Captain		
Ludwig	E. Heia	N. Ger. bk.	315	Dec. 26	Siemssen & Co		
Maggie	E. Webster	Brit. sch.	222	Dec. 22	Russell & Co		
Malay	W. Clough	Amer. sh.	812	Nov. 22	Augustine Heard & Co		
Manfred	W. Scott	Brit. sh.	595	October 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Singapore	To-day
Marchioness of Londonderry	W. Gould	Brit. sh.	768	Nov. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co	Yokohama	put back
Maria Rozario	W. Aurteneche	Span. bk.	254	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co		
Maria Suzanne	W. Haje	N. Ger. bk.	250	Dec. 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Martha	W. Kalkloser	N. Ger. bk.	302	Dec. 5	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Martina	W. Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	380	Dec. 5	Russell & Co		
Marye Blanc	W. Feydt	Fch. bk.	433	Dec. 29	Carlowitz & Co	Saigon	
Mene	W. Hane	Brit. bk.	689	Dec. 16	Gilman & Co		
Mikado	E. empfort	N. Ger. bk.	340	Dec. 16	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mina	W. Ygartua	Span. bk.	430	Nov. 22	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Musie	W. Klein	Frit. sch.	444	October 10	Olyphant & Co		
Mysore	W. Rose	Fch. bk.	443	October 22	Frederic Degener		
N. C. Kierkegaard	E. Halvarsen	Norw. bk.	454	Dec. 19	Augustine Heard & Co		
Navarino	W. Molvut	Brit. bk.	408	Nov. 8	Landstein & Co		
Nellie Abbot	W. Gordon	Amer. bk.	400	Dec. 16	Russell & Co		
Nep-Granada	W. Bauer	N. Ger. bk.	297	Dec. 6	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Noteman	W. Hansen	Siam. sh.	711	Dec. 6	Chinese		
Odessa	W. Boyson	Dan. sch.	249	Dec. 22	John Burd & Co	New York	Immediate
Oliver Cromwell	W. Hawood	Brit. sh.	1112	Nov. 28	Augustine Heard & Co		
Omni Pasha	W. Hopper	Brit. bk.	388	Dec. 23	Chinese		
Onward	W. Whyte	Brit. bk.	606	Nov. 30	Rozario & Co	Melb. & Sydney	
Ohni	W. Halmbeck	N. Ger. bk.	285	Dec. 11	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Paragon	W. Wickers	Siam. sh.	750	Dec. 3	Chinese		
Paros	W. Soule	Amer. bk.	640	Nov. 27	Olyphant & Co		
Pekin	W. Seymour	Amer. bk.	695	Nov. 2	Russell & Co		
Pennicott	W. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1156	Sept. 2	Augustine Heard & Co		
Peterborough	E. Orchard	Brit. bk.	560	Dec. 26	Holliday, Wias & Co		
Pont All	W. Arinston	Brit. bk.	345	October 30	A. G. Hogg & Co	Saigon	
Premier	W. White	Brit. bk.	498	Dec. 19	Captain		
Prosperity	W. Salje	Siam. sh.	604	June 14	Chinese		
Queen of England	W. Huffman	Siam. sh.	543	Dec. 16	Chinese		
Ragna	E. Gulbrandson	Norw. bk.	158	Dec. 19	John Burd & Co	Yokohama	
Robert Fletcher	W. Pettendrich	Brit. bk.	526	Dec. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Yokohama	
Rosalie	W. Nielson	Swed. bk.	675	Nov. 16	Frederic Degener	Yokohama	
Saga	W. Boe	Norw. bk.	501	Dec. 5	John Burd & Co	Yokohama	
Samuel G. Glover	E. Miller	Amer. sh.	769	Dec. 26	Captain		
Santal Larrabee	W. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1131	Nov. 17	Order		
Seadrift	W. Staines	Brit. bk.	337	Nov. 26	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Shanghai	W. Scheveria	Span. bk.	264	Dec. 11	Remedios & Co	Saigon	To-day
Singapore	W. Canfurris	Dut. bk.	350	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Sophia	W. Hinson	Siam. sh.	364	Dec. 26	Chinese		
Suzanna	E. Mullin	Amer. sh.	1000	July 6	Augustine Heard & Co	San Francisco	Early
Tay Watt	W. Saas	Siam. bk.	654	Nov. 16	Chinese		
Teresa	E. Bollo	Ital. sh.	1094	July 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Bangkok	To-day
Typhoon	W. Ulrich	Siam. sh.	568	October 29	Chinese		
Venus	W. Castilho	Span. bk.	231	Dec. 23	Remedios & Co	Bangkok	
Ville de Brava	W. Dubois	Fch. bk.	276	Dec. 2	Carlowitz & Co		
Ville de St. Lo	W. Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1068	Dec. 18	Augustine Heard & Co	Saigon	
Volante							

HONGKONG.—Continued.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Dispatch.
STEAMERS							
Aden	W. Hookin	Brit. str.	812	Dec. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama	31st, 4 p.m.
Commodore	E. McKenzie	Russ. str.	240	Nov. 24	Landstein & Co		
Courier	W. Nye	Russ. str.	498	Dec. 26	Russell & Co		
Donnai	W. Bourdon	Fch. str.	1500	Dec. 19	Messageries Imperiales	Bombay, &c.	To-day 8 a.m.
Emou	W. Babot	Brit. str.	1538	Dec. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Ganges	W. Dundas	Brit. str.	1190	Dec. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Marques de la Victoria	W. Alesson	Span. str.	1200	Dec. 26	Spanish Consul		
Nahodka	W. Kruskopp	Russ. str.	270	Dec. 26	Augustine Heard & Co		
Orma	W. Lockie	Brit. str.	969	Dec. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Orma	W. Edmond	Brit. str.	1250	Dec. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Sakura	W. Edmond	Brit. str.	625	Dec. 21	Russell & Co		
Sawonada	W. Clark	Amer. str.	1805	Dec. 21	Augustine Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Thales	E. Rosell	Brit. str.	1654	Dec. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Titan	W. Rosell	Brit. str.	806	January 21	Augustine Heard & Co		
Yesso	W. Ashton	Brit. str.	590	Dec. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co	For Sale East Coast	

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Dispatch.
Assess	Jepsen	Dan. sch.	777	Dec. 19	John Burd & Co	Shanghai	
United Service *	Gaine	Brit. str.	945	October 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Channel f. o.	Early
Clan Alpine	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	620	October 27	Gilman & Co		
Daylight	Pearce	Brit. sh.	900	Dec. 14	Messageries Imperiales	Hamburg	
Duplex	Roussau	Fch. str.	900	Dec. 14	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hamburg	
Esmeralda	Koppelman	N. Ger. bk.	356	Dec. 13	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Guaymas	Franzen	N. Ger. bk.	312	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Johann Heinrich	Wulbrand	N. Ger. bk.	151	Dec. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Martha	Roldan	Span. str.	510	Sept. 25	Landstein & Co		
Noville	Koch	N. Ger. bk.	749	Dec. 17	Holliday, Wias & Co	Ningpo	
Ocean Bride	Thelland	Brit. bk.	338	Sept. 3	Chinese	London	
Roma *	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	784	Dec. 24	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Sophie	Ohlsen	N. Ger. bk.	215	Dec. 10	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Ningpo	
China *	Winter	N. Ger. str.	643	Dec. 28	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
NINGPO	... Sophie*	N. Ger. bg.	Bourjan, Hubener & Co
Do.	... Martha*	N. Ger. bg.	Melchers & Co
TIENTSIN	... George	N. Ger. sch.	E. Schellhaas & Co
NAGASAKI	... Cary & Jane	N. Ger. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
YOKOHAMA	... Columa	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	... R. Fletcher	Brit. bk.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
Do.	... Rosalie	Swed. bk.	Frederic Degenaar
Do.	... Saga	Norw. bk.	John Burd & Co
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	... Dudbrook	Brit. bk.	Landstein & Co
Do.	... Neville	Brit. sh.	Holliday, Wise & Co
CHANNEL	... Daylight*	Brit. sh.	Gilman & Co
HAMBURG	... Esmeralda*	N. Ger. bk.	Bourjan, Hubener & Co
Do.	... Gnaymnas*	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
NEW YORK	... Arracan*	Amer. sh.	Olyphant & Co
Do.	... O. Cromwell	Brit. sh.	Augustine Heard & Co.
Do.	... Haze*	Amer. sh.	Russell & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	... Sumatra	Amer. sh.	Augustine Heard & Co
Do.	... Jewess	Brit. bk.	Russell & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	... Onward	Brit. sh.	Rozario & Co
MELBOURNE	... C. Fullarton	N. Ger. bg.	A. G. Hogg & Co
PERU	... Frederic	Belg. sh.	Borneo Company
SAIGON	... Evelyn Wood	Brit. bk.	Order
Do.	... E. Rickmers	N. Ger. bk.	Melchers & Co
Do.	... Ville de St. Lo	Foh. bk.	Carlowitz & Co
*At Whampoa.			
†At Canton.			

very and apprehension of pirates in getting both loud and deep. We do not need to refresh the memory of our readers as to the piracy which have of late rendered the immediate neighbourhood of Hongkong markedly unsafe—the *Aperade* and *Crofton* outside, and several junks inside this harbour having furnished sufficient testimony to the truth of our remarks. That there are symptoms of a revival of the old practices is too unpleasantly evident to escape the notice of the mercantile community. We can only hope that care will be taken to draw the attention of the Admiralty to the subject. The selfish policy now pursued, which ordains that pirates who attack only native vessels are not to be meddled with, will soon be found as damaging as it is impolitic. The pirate is the enemy of the human race, and to refuse to meddle with him if he does not directly injure our own pocket is as foolish as would be an order to destroy tigers or snakes only when they had sacrificed European victims.

LOCAL

"A. B."—We decline to insert your letter on the subject to which you refer, for the matter is not of public interest; but we fully agree with you that it is an unwomanly thing to imprison a young girl for alleged breach of agreement as a dressmaker. We may perhaps be able, in the ordinary discharge of our duty as journalists, to say something about this, hereafter. The young girl, we may add, is now at liberty.

We learn upon the best information that the statement as to Sir Rutherford Alcock's departure without visiting Hongkong, given by our contemporary, is incorrect. Sir Rutherford will make his official landing here on Friday next, and the formalities usual upon the arrival of a distinguished guest will be observed. The *Ex-Minister*, Lady Alcock and family will be the guests of H. E. the Governor during their stay, the duration of which is not quite certain.

Hon. J. O. Whyte sat in the Summary Court to-day; but there were only four or five cases on the cause list, and none of them were possessed of any public interest.

We learn that the steamship *Titanic* was sold to-day by Mr. J. M. Armstrong for the sum of \$38,000. Captain Sands was the purchaser. The little *Titanic* was not sold.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. G. J. Barbary, late engineer in charge of the Naval Yard. The deceased gentleman, who was much esteemed, not merely in his own service but by many outsiders who enjoyed his acquaintance, had been invalided for heart disease and drowsy, and went to leave by the mail packet which sailed this morning. He was pulled on board by his fellow-passengers, and he had just bid him farewell when he complained of feeling ill and went down into his cabin with a friend who was yet on board. He lay down for a short time and then got up. A few minutes afterwards he exclaimed that he was dying and almost immediately he breathed his last. His body was removed to the *Metropole*, where an examination was held by the cause of death.

Mr. Barber, who served ten years in Her Majesty's Navy, the last four of which were in the Naval Yard, Hongkong. He was the son of the late James Barber, Esq., M.P. He died at the age of 29, and has left a widow to mourn his loss. The band of the 76th Regt. attended the funeral, and their performance on the parade ground was in consequence dispensed with. A numerous body of friends testified their respect for the deceased by accompanying the coffin to the grave.

We hear that, in a drunken row in or near a brothel in Ladder Street, west, two or three seamen belonging to the *Great Admiration*, now in harbor, were badly cut with knives. One seaman, a Frenchman, is so seriously injured that fears are entertained of his recovery; while the others are more or less "cut up." All concerned are in the Civil Hospital or in the hands of the Police, but no charge has as yet been put in force.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. Russell sat to-day. One of those individuals who so frequently engage in the hawking profession without previously making a formal call on the Registrar General's office was brought up. It was clear that he had been hawking without a license. He expressed himself rather strangely regarding the language known as English; he said he did not understand of devil-toters; and he was thereupon fined \$2 in default one week's imprisonment with hard labor.

John Morgan, of the British barque *Belle*, says he asked leave to go on shore on Christmas day, and that Captain Wake gave him a dollar to spend there; but he wasted money, and the Captain would not give him any more, but refused to allow him to go, at all because he was saty, he refused to work on board any longer; he would rather go to Gaol. One month's hard labor, said 6 days pay forfeited.

Thomas Easton of the *John Bayfield* (as Captain Superintendent Orebirt put it) was shipped on the 22d inst., and got a month's pay in advance; the shipping operation had to be gone through twice; and as it was Christmas time, Thomas jumped overboard and swam ashore after all. Defendant, however, explained the whole affair as he thought, by saying that he had gone in for a regular festive "drunk," and he was astonished that his ship had gone off without him. The case was remanded.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSION.
(Before Hon. Chief Justice SMITH and a Jury.)
Dec. 28, 1869.
The Court sat at ten o'clock, and the following Jurors were called—Messrs G. W. Shelling, E. W. Stevens, John Inglis, A. McDonald, J. Xavier, T. Hart, and J. der Huyd.

MANSLAUGHTER.
Lum Ahchow, formerly a shopman in Wellington Street, was placed at the bar on a charge of having killed and slain one Lok Ahn, a fellow shopman, with a pair of scissors on the 7th October last. Prisoner at first pleaded not guilty, but afterwards

admitted that he killed the man, though not intentionally; this was accepted as a plea of guilty.

Mr. Pollard, Q.C., who appeared for the Crown, drew the attention of the Lordship to the conduct of Lum Ahn, the master of the shop, and stated that he had not been for Akwong, the Mercantile Bank, and the case might never have come to the knowledge of the Police. Deceased had also been sent to the Hospital by this shopkeeper, and died while being carried thither in a chair.

His Lordship said that this so-called hospital was a dead-house; but deceased was taken thence by consent of the surgeon of the hospital. It was impossible to root out the feeling of horror which Chinese had of death and dead bodies; and even their nearest friends were turned out to some outside place to die, rather than that they should die in their own houses. He thought the Doctor was to blame. This was not the first time he had heard of this terrible, terrible place. There was a doctor and a surgeon mentioned in the depositions; he would like very much to see those members of the learned profession.

Wong Poo Kai, a surgeon or healer of external diseases, stated that he had told the shopkeeper that the wound was a serious wound, and that a physician should be called in.

Lum Chow Fan, at the E. Taz, stated that he told the shopkeeper that deceased's case was hopeless; but he only gave his consent to remove deceased to Hospital, the shopkeeper having asked him for permission to have him taken there, and the E. Taz being told of the public. Sick men are carried into the E. Taz, and either live or dead are admitted, as there is a dead-house attached. It is governed by a Committee, amongst whose members are Gibb's compradors, Arnold's compradors, Gilman's compradors, Ho Sik, and many others.

Mr. Pollard observed that this Committee had taken it up in consequence of the present and similar cases.

His Lordship said he saw that, but the question was, whether they had altered it. Lum Chow Fan continued to answer questions put to him by the Court. There were three doctors, and one of the Committee visited the Hospital daily. There are now fourteen patients; there have been about thirty during the last month, eight only of whom have died and over twenty have been cured.

His Lordship observed that the place had evidently been changed.

Mr. Pollard again spoke of the reprehensible conduct of Lum Ahn; and the Police had called the wound (1½ in. deep) a scratch, and thought told by the medical men that the case was serious, he gave no information to the authorities till they had learnt the facts from other sources. On Wing Lunge being called up, and asked whether he did not know that the greater portion of his written statements to the Police was untrue, he replied "Not much untrue." Each false statement was then laid before him in order; and the doctors were again called to confront him and deny what he had stated; but Lum insisted that he was correct. Mr. Pollard, however, said that the shopkeeper's written petition and his evidence at the Police Court were directly contradictory; and he suggested that Lum should therefore be punished for contempt.

His Lordship, having remarked that he could not exactly see his way to punish the shopkeeper, told this worthy that his conduct in the case had been most disgraceful. Whether he might not be indicted and placed in that dock, it was not for him to say. He had seen enough of a very bad man; and he was sure the Attorney General would consider whether the law could not punish him. For the information of all Chinese present, he would say that Lum's conduct had been very cruel and altogether very bad, and may have expedited the death of deceased; he (Lum) would leave the Court with the reputation of being a man with a bad heart. The shopkeeper then left the Court in a somewhat hurried manner.

Prisoner threw himself on the mercy of the Court, adding that he quarrelled with deceased, and threw the scissors in anger. His Lordship said he believed it, but provocation was no excuse, though it might be some extenuation. He then sentenced the prisoner to 18 months' hard labor, remarking that the conduct of his master had not tended to screen him.

Remarking on the perjury and conspiracy cases, His Lordship did not seem to approve of the arrangement to try the conspiracy case first in order. There was one thing, however, which he would say, that, upon this matter, which had been freely talked about, no discussion had appeared in public, which showed the exercise of some forbearance, and also the fact that those who looked after such things knew their business well.

The Court then rose till Thursday morning, at 10.

THE NEW TREATY.

(N. O. Daily News.)
In printing a few days ago, the English text of the new treaty, we remarked that the Chinese version, which we had procured, differed from the former in some points of detail, and that we would shortly publish a translation, as a comparison of the differences might be interesting. We now submit a translation of the various articles which deserve notice on this account; those omitted are identical in tenor, in both versions.

Art. I.—Whatever advantage may be granted by Treaty to any other nation, shall be equally granted to British subjects (merchants). And British subjects (merchants) in consideration of their sharing equally the privileges enjoyed by any other nation, will on their part equally observe the stipulations of the Treaty made between China and any other nation.

Art. II.—British Consuls may be appointed to reside at any of the Treaty ports, and China may appoint resident Consuls to any port of Great Britain or Her Colonies. Both nations will treat (Consuls thus appointed) with all the respect (ceremony) usually shown to the officials of any other nation.

Art. III.—Cotton, cloth and woollen goods will pay import duty and transit dues on entry, and will then be free from further charges throughout every part of the Treaty port provinces.

Art. IV.—British subjects (merchants) who may according to Treaty proceed with a cargo of native produce, shall in transporting it to the sea ports, pay duty and Likin tax at all the Customs stations and barriers, en

route. But if the duty thus levied exceed one half the Export duty on such goods, the excess shall be returned, provided the goods be exported to a foreign country within one year; if exported to another (Chinese) port, no return will be made.

Art. V.—Produce imported from Hongkong, if really China produce and different from foreign produce, will, if sent into the interior, be treated as native goods, and will be required to pay duty and the Likin tax at all the Customs stations, on route, in the same manner as native goods. British merchants exporting native produce to Hongkong will, as if exporting to any (Chinese) port, receive an exemption certificate. Such goods if re-imported will pay half duty.

Art. VI.—The same in effect.

Art. VII.—British vessels, whether merchant vessels, hulks, tenders or native-rigged craft, shall pay tonnage dues once every four months according to the scale (now in force).

Art. VIII.—The same in effect, except that the amount specified in Tls. 500 instead of Tls. 900.

Art. IX.—(The same in effect).

Art. X.—All Pilots will be licensed. Those acting as Pilots without such license will be punished according to the provisions of the Treaty. At an early period as possible, a meeting will be called to explain clearly the former Treaty, and determine Rules for the better regulation of Pilots.

Art. XI.—The same in effect.

Art. XII.—(a) The duty on Opium to be raised. British subjects (Merchants) will be allowed to travel by-pass in the interior, in vessels of Chinese model and rig, according to the Treaty.

(b) The establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the Treaty ports will be considered.

(c) The same in effect.

(d) The Bonds on Tea exported from the Loong River (Yang-tze-kiang) will be discontinued if feasible—an experiment will be first made.

(e) The Southern Superintendent of Trade will fix on two or three places for the opening of coal mines, and the duty on coals exported from ports within the Southern division will be reduced.

(f) The Southern Superintendent of Trade will fix on two or three places for the opening of coal mines, and the duty on coals exported from ports within the Southern division will be reduced.

Art. XIII.—The Export-duty on silk to be raised.

(a) The same.

(b) The same.

(c) Household stores (a list of which will be carefully compiled) will also be free of Import-duty.

(d) The same.

(e) The same.

Art. XIV.—Rules will be framed at each port, regulating the silver currency. Passports to the interior granted to British merchants will hold good for one year only, and to be returned at the expiration of that period.

Art. XV.—The same.

Art. XVI.—The same in effect.

CHINESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH EMBASSIES.

The following account is derived from the *Chun-kuo-tse*, published in 1844, for the guidance of the officers of the Board of Ceremonies.

The section on the tributary embassies from the kingdoms of the Western Ocean says that the countries of that region are beyond the sea to the South West. There is no statement of their distance, they being said to have sent tributary embassies as Portugal, Italy and Greece. Starting from Macao they came by sea to the Capital.

In regard to the countries there is no fixed time for the embassies. On arriving at Macao, the viceroy and governor of Canton send a memorial on the subject. The Board of Ceremonies is ordered to consult, and when its recommendation to allow, the embassy to come is agreed to, a direction is sent the viceroy and governor to cause the tribute-bearing ambassadors to proceed to the Capital.

The ships must not be more than three. Not more than 100 men must come in one ship. Not more than 30 men must come to the imperial city, inclusive of the ambassador and his deputy. The rest must stay on the coast and wait there for imperial rewards.

When the Portuguese embassy arrived in the 6th year of Yung-cheng, (1728) the Board of Ceremonies recommended, and it was in consequence ordered, that 60 persons should be allowed to come in the suite of the ambassador, as it was not advisable to adhere strictly to the rules; but in regard to the others, they must wait at the coast till they receive their rewards.

In the 56th year of Kien-lung, A.D. 1793, an embassy of the English nation arrived with tribute, in five vessels, the ambassador's suite, with soldiers and sailors amounting in all to 720 persons; of these 100 came to the capital. The rest remained at Tientsin to receive there the emperor's rewards.

In the 10th year of Kia-king, 1806, the Viceroy of Canton reported that tributary presents had been sent from England. He was ordered to resolve them as an act of grace. I ordered Ambrose's embassy to thus described—"In the year 1817 an ambassador came from England with tributary presents to the capital. At the appointed day it was stated in a memorial from the President of the Board of foreign dependencies, Li-fan-yen, and Shi-ai, a high officer, that the chief and second ambassadors were now in and could not see the Emperor. An order was given that they should be sent back to their country. It was also ordered that the acceptance of the presents of the King and Queen of England, with the maps and paintings accompanying them, should be granted. A reward was given to the King of that country, consisting of a white jade sceptre, a court beard necklace of chrysoprase in a box, two pairs of large purple and eight small

准其賞收 Chun K'iang-shen, permitted him to confer (on the giver, the pro posed reward of taking charge of them for the Emperor.

ones. With them was also granted an imperial letter, (chi-shu.)"

2.—Rules respecting presents or tribute. In regard to the tributary presents there are no fixed regulations.

In 1671 Aphonso, King of Portugal, sent an embassy with presents to the Emperor, consisting of his portrait, a sword ornamented with gold and diamonds and various precious things. To the Emperor were presented, on the same occasion a large mirror, a coral necklace, 10 amber necklaces, &c.

Eight years later, the same King sent a present of a lion.

In 1728 Pope Benedict, under the title King of Italy, sent tributary presents consisting, first of 50 jars of holy water, *he-fu-shu* "water of great happiness," and followed by a variety of articles of an ornamental kind. There were also a microscope, 50 jars of snuff, a small brass sundial, celestial globe, making, with the preceding, 61 articles.

In the same year, King John of Portugal sent tributary presents amounting to 41 articles, and consisting of coral necklaces, cornelian, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl and silver ornaments, various wines, oils, and military weapons, with woven fabrics, tapestry, &c.

In the year 1752, King Joseph of Portugal sent tributary presents of a similar kind. In 1796 the King of England sent an Ambassador, Macartney, and as second Ambassador, Staunton. The presents consisted of an astronomical and geographical instrument with musical accompaniment, an instrument to illustrate earth's rotation, celestial and terrestrial globes, one to illustrate the moon's phases and another to act as a weather prognosticator, some pieces of cannon, shell, a pair of chairs, two boxes of engravings, two boxes of richly worked carpets, a pair of saddles, a summer and winter carriage, 18 rifles, pistols, &c. They made in all, inclusive of models of ships, presents of cloth and so forth, 36 packages, and beside these there were two telescopes.

In the first year of Kia-king 1796 the English King presented various gifts, including new and valuable kinds of woollen cloth.

In 1806 (10th year) the King of England again sent presents (呈進) of various kinds of cloth, mirrors, knives, scissors and snuff.

Rules respecting imperial gifts to European Kings and tributary presents.

There is no fixed rule in regard to the presents bestowed, but when the time arrives, the last president is to be followed.

In the year 1670, to the King of Portugal, were given eighty pieces of silk and "satin of 18 different kinds, and 300 tael of silver. To the ambassador, styled Kung-shi, a tribute bearing messenger," twenty five pieces were given and 100 tael of silver.

Accompanying officers had given them twelve pieces and fifty tael of silver. Nineteen attendants and soldiers also received presents.

The same rule was adopted in the year 1678, and after the accession of Yung-cheng in 1725. Again in 1727 the presents to the King of Portugal amounted to 134 pieces of various silk and satin fabrics, with 300 tael of silver. The ambassador received thirty pieces with 100 tael of silver.

Present of ginseng, of China, lacquered articles, paper and fans were also made to the King. In 1783, the 16th of Kien-lung, the same rule was observed as in 1727, except that silver was not given to the King, while it was still given to the ambassador and his suite. The change in regard to silver is specially noticed in the regulations.

With the Emperor's letter, 勅書 Chih-shu addressed to the King of Portugal, a new set of presents were given, and again on the occurrence of the T'wan-yang festival, the 5th day of the 5th month. Among the gifts to the ambassador, on this occasion were a jade sceptre, an ivory woven fan, and other things.

In 1793, on the 4th day of the eighth month, the English ambassador bearing tribute arrived at Peking. The suite that he brought was 100 persons. Two days after, his letter was presented, and he was feasted in the garden of ten thousand trees. Presents of various kinds were given to him.

The word 勅 Chih used above in describing an imperial letter is one of those terms which can only be used of the emperor. It is employed in speaking of letters of investiture, and any documents having the imperial seal and partaking of the nature of a command. Hence this word when applied to letters addressed to foreign kings has always implied superiority in rank on the part of the emperor of China. The corresponding word used to denote the letter of the King of England or of Portugal is called 表, which implies inferiority on the part of the party sending it.

The same system of alternate arrogation of honour to their own country and derogation of honour from other countries, is perceptible in the words for giving and receiving presents employed by the compilers of the Chinese official documents.

When presents are brought to the emperor they are called 貢物 Kung-wu, tributary gift. The word is also used for offerings to idols in temples, and points in etymology to the act of presenting on one knee. The suite that bring the tribute are Kung chwen. The ambassadors are Kung shi. The name inscribed on the flags of boats as they pass along the canals of the country to the capital is *ten kung* "going to the capital with tribute."

On the other hand, when the emperor gives, the word is *shang* 賞 the reward of a superior to an inferior.

Portugal is, in these documents, called 西 Slayang, Western Ocean; or 博爾都嗎爾 Portugal, or 博爾都嗎爾.

正使馬爾爾呢 Cheng-shi Ma-lar-ni.

副使喇嗎喇 Fu-shi Lar-ma-lar.

天文地理音樂大表 It was in fact a planetarium, see Staunton.

英法兩國國王 King-k'iu Wang.

呈進 Cheng-shin to present as to a superior.

The jade baton is like the tablet, that was formerly borne in the hand by ministers of state. It indicates good luck and may therefore constitute a present to foreign Princes, to ambassadors, and to Chinese ministers of the first and second rank. During the present dynasty it is not a part of court dress, but is given as a present to subject princes and is simply laid on a table as an ornament. The King simply had a baton as an ornament. The King simply had a baton as an ornament. The King simply had a baton as an ornament.

The word used is 表, a statement submitted to the Emperor.

sent were then given to the King of England, consisting of a jade sceptre, 玉如意 yu-jui, satin embroidered with dragons and other satin, in all 55 pieces, various sorts of silk amounting to 64 pieces, a jade jar, carved boxes, embroidered purses and bags, fans, tea and lamps.

On the same occasion, the chief ambassador was rewarded with various satins, in China ware, brick tea and other things. Then the presents to the second ambassador were mentioned, and afterwards those to his son, the late Sir George Staunton, which are somewhat fewer in quantity and in kind. Seven officers civil and military who accompanied the embassy are next rewarded.

On the 11th day, the ambassador 使臣 Shi Chen, went to see the Ju-i chen, "island for attaining the wishes," and other places. Another present was now given to the Ambassador, his second in rank, his son and the nine officers.

On the 13th, the emperor's birthday, the ambassadors performed the ceremony of congratulating him, and went with him to the Han-ting-chai and other places in the park at Peking. A new set of presents was now given to each member of the embassy. The son of the second in rank presented drawings by himself for the Emperor to inspect, and was rewarded with a pair of purses and the nine officers again received presents.

On the 14th day, the ambassador saw a play performed at the Ting-yin-ko, gallery of clear sounds. On the occasion there was presented to him an album containing the hand writing and drawings of the emperor with other things. The other members of the embassy received gifts.

On the 26th, the emperor arrived in Peking. Three days after, at the gate in front of the Tai-ho-tien, the Emperor's letter to the King of England was given over to the ambassador; another profuse list of presents is then given, first to the King of England, then to the ambassador and each member of his suite, and afterwards to the seven servants of the ambassador, and in addition to gifts of silk and cloth, as he received ten tael of silver. Similar generosity was shown to the sixty-seven musicians, artisans and soldiers, and also to the two Chinese officers who had accompanied the embassy as escort. The officers, sailors and marines, 615 in number, on board the tribute-bearing ships (Kung-chwen) were not forgotten. Each of them received a separate present.

FOREIGN COURTESIES.
(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Fifty years ago a well-bred man scarcely thought of setting out on a voyage without making inquiries about the habits and manners of the foreigners he was going to visit, so as to be aware of doing nothing to shock them.

We fancy this civil practice has died out. Steam is so fast placing down the roughs and smooths of different nations to one common and very level level that people take it for granted that they find abroad the same manners as they do at home, just as they find the same frock coats and the same detestable hats.

There was a time when, to Englishmen especially, a tour abroad was not the most comfortable thing in the world. Englishmen passed the Continent for being rude and unamiable. Their wigs were not as the wigs of their neighbours; their coats were strange and fantastic; they spoke rudely; they trod on people's toes and apologized gruffly; they were also not much given to taking off their hats. Certain philosophical foreigners admired this, attributing it to our national spirit of independence. There were even some who built up a very valuable theory no the subject, showing that the courtesy of a nation was in an inverse ratio to its degree of freedom; that the most oppressed, and that the least free, were the most courteous, and that the least courteous were the most free.

But the bulk of foreigners who probed matters less deeply, and were content to look at the mere surface of a question, took an altogether different view of the case. They set us down for a nation of churls, stared at us when we handed out their cards, shrugged their shoulders when they observed our manners, and mimicked us when our backs were turned. Old tourists of the "diligence" days can remember the time when a factious commercial traveller could set a whole table d'hôte in a roar by "taking off" the various uniforms he had met on his way through life.

All this is over now, or very nearly so. To be sure, we are still a subject for standing aloof with the "commis-voyageur" and the attitude of some pique; but the banter has become more and more friendly, the anecdotes mostly turn upon the imperturbable coolness we are supposed to possess, and, if it is noticed here and there that we fail in the observance of minor courtesies, it is ascribed to eccentricity—no longer, as formerly, to bad manners.

Among the upper classes on the Continent the opinion as to English ways has veered round completely. If tradesmen still think us eccentric, foreign gentlemen take Englishmen as models. The term "gentleman" has itself been translated into most foreign languages to depict the character of good-breeding and chivalrous conduct. It is, however, applied less indiscriminately than it is here, for to say of a man, "Oest un vrai gentleman," is considered even greater praise than to say, "Oest un parfait gentleman." This Anglo-mania, which has been slowly spreading through the upper circles of the Continent for the last twenty years, has now so thoroughly pervaded them that it has stamped out well nigh all the characteristics of nationality amongst foreign aristocrats, and made of society abroad nothing but a copy more or less resembling society at home. Englishmen of position who travel have now the satisfaction—or the disappointment, according as they may view it—to find Great Britain continually before them. However they may turn they see England in the dress, England in the demeanour, and English in the habits of their hosts. Paris, which still sets the fashions for men into the hands of London. Your distinguished foreigner according to arrays himself like an Englishman, tries to walk erect and stately like an Englishman, and does his best to imitate that staid impassiveness and undemonstrative civility which are reputed bright qualities in our English countrymen. All sorts of new formalities of British origin have sprung up in the etiquette of continental society. Once it was accepted as a principle that persons who were the guests of the same host had no need of being introduced to one another. The

host's invitation was taken to be a sufficient guarantee of respectability; and the result was that continental parties were exceedingly animated, the guests talking to one another and dancing with one another very often without knowing each other's names. At present the English form of introduction is a necessity, and without it a man is as complete a stranger in a foreign drawing-room as he would be in an English. The people who discover this most unpleasantly are the provincials, who, by some means or other, get invited into high society. Remembering the good old times, or imbued with national egotisms, they attempt to strike up conversations with well-dressed and prim-looking young gentlemen, who coldly rebuff them. Astonished and ashamed they fall back upon the young ladies, who they hope will honour them with a waltz. But here their rout is even more complete; the young ladies quietly decline without making an effort to conceal the real cause of their doing so. It is the same at the opera, in first-class railway carriages, at public dinners, and at fashionable cafes. In all these places it was formerly the custom for foreigners to speak to their neighbours whether they knew them or not, and middle-class foreigners still continue to do so under the impression that it is civil; but the well-bred Frenchman or German thinks it right to maintain that armed-neutrality demeanour which he has borrowed from England, and if spoken to often answers more civilly than even an Englishman would do. There is another point upon which national traditions are gradually giving way in foreign society to the spirit of British innovation, and that is the exchanging of presents. In this particular, however, the reform—if reform it be—in budding; but in a few years' time there is not a doubt that it will have taken as firm root as most other English improvements. Already the custom of giving birthday bouquets and christening presents has greatly diminished in extent. Twenty years ago in France, Germany, and Italy, a man who went into society was obliged to invest a regular income in presents. If he dined at a house but once during the season, he was expected to give a bouquet and a box of sweetmeats to his hostess on her patron saint day, and again at the new year. If he accepted the functions of godfather—and it was almost impossible to refuse when asked the whole expenses of the christening fell upon him. He was obliged to give a bouquet and a present to the mother of the child, a bouquet and a dozen pairs of white gloves to the godmother, fees to the priest, the nurse, the chorister, the regent, and the beadle, and boxes of bonbons (this was indispensable) all round. These practices have not yet died out, but they have become considerably diminished. Frenchmen and Germans still have a hard time of it at the new year, but the birthday bouquets are looked upon as rather snobbish, and the liabilities of godfathers have been lightened to suit the spirit of an economical age.

It may, therefore, be said that if a man would find abroad the various national courtesies of forty or fifty years ago, he must look for them almost entirely amongst the middle classes not yet converted to Anglo-mania. Under the reign of Charles X. the *Constitutionnel* once printed something about the celebrated Armand Carrel that was not quite in accordance with fact. Thereupon the journal wrote to ask for a rectification, which the editor granted at once; and the next morning Armand Carrel called at the office to thank the staff in full evening dress, with white cravat and white gloves. This at the time was thought but a natural act of courtesy, for all ceremonious visits were then paid in evening dress. Evening dress was once a positive symbol abroad. Men put on a tail coat to call upon a minister, a patron, a lady, or a prospective father-in-law. In a dress coat they asked for the hand of the young lady they loved; and they were married in the same garment, and went to the christening of their own and their neighbour's babies in it. It was a polite custom, perhaps, in some at times, but decorous and kindly. It still prevails to the fullest extent in Russia, where, if a man have no uniform, he cannot even leave a card without dressing himself as for the opera; but over the rest of the Continent it is becoming an essentially bourgeois habit. At Paris and Vienna young men of position have taken of late to dressing for the theatre and for ball-room diversions, which was not usual with their grandfathers; but they pay their afternoon visits in frock coats, and are beginning, though timidly, to discard the practice of marrying in evening dress. It is almost needless to observe that health-drinking at private dinner tables is a thing no longer tolerated amongst the aristocracy of *certain* foreign gentlemen, have adopted the English habit of sitting over their wine and allowing the ladies to go up to the drawing-room alone. The foreign bourgeoisie, more courteous in this respect, have made a dead stand against the practice; and the bourgeois are still resisting tooth and nail a yet more English and more uncourtly innovation, which consists in keeping one's hat as much as possible on one's head, as if one were afraid of catching a cold. Time was—and the period is not so far remote—when a Frenchman would never have taken a wigman but with his head bare, and would wait to cover himself again until bidden to do so. This manner of doing things has gone out of fashion. The most correct form of salute is that which passes current in Hyde Park—a bow half familiar and half respectful, slightly spiced (if the lady be young) with impudence, and very rapidly performed, as though for fear of draughts, as aforesaid. Englishmen, however, would do well to remember when travelling abroad that the custom of bowing has not yet been altogether abrogated. Foreigners still raise their hats—and think it still genteel in an Englishman to do the same—when they enter a reading-room, a shop, a café, a restaurant, or a railway carriage where strangers are seated. They also discontinue the same act of courtesy when they stop to ask their way in

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